

الآية

قال تعالى:

{ وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللّٰهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ

اِلَى عَالَمٍ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ }

صدق الله العظيم

سورة التوبة

الاية 105

Dedication

To

The love of my lifemy mother

To

The greatest lovemy father

To

Those who always on my sidebrothers & sisters

To

Candles that lighten my way.....teachers to

My supporters through my waysfriends

To

The strivers in this life Microbiology pioneers

Acknowledgement

Firstly

Thanks to ALLAH for all benefits and for completion of this study without difficulties.

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Thanks for all

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted during the period from March to May 2014 .

The aim of this study was to determine the seroprevalence of human brucellosis among the blood donors , in Khartoum State , Sudan.

A total of one hundred and fifty volunteer participant (n=150) were included in the study . The diagnosis of human brucellosis was based on Rose Bengal plate Test (RBpt) to screen the prevalence of anti-brucella antibodies and Standard Agglutination Test (SAT) to determine the titer of *B.abortus* and *B.melitensis*

Males samples number was 133(88.7%) , whereas females samples were 17(11.3%). Twenty three(15.3%) out of 150 donors showed positive result for *Brucella*.

Twenty (13.3%) samples from males were positive, female positive samples were 3(2%). The prevalence of *Brucella* species from blood donors, *B.abortus* seropositive was 21(70%) whereas *B.melitensis* seropositive was 9(30%) .

Seven samples were positive for both *B.abortus* and *B.melitensis* all from males.

Brucella abortus antibodies were detected in 20(66.7%) males and in one(3.3%) females , while *Brucella melitensis* antibodies were detected 7(23.3%) in males and 2(6.7%) in females .

مستخلص الاطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة بولاية الخرطوم في الفترة الزمنية بين مارس ومايو 2014. الهدف الرئيسي من الدراسة الكشف عن مدي إنتشار الحمي المالطية وسط المتبرعين الطوعين بالدم بولاية الخرطوم , السودان .

شملت هذه الدراسة 150 متبرعا طوعيا وتم التشخيص المصلي بإستخدام طريقة (الروز بنقال) واختبار التراص المصلي . من مجموع 150 متبرع حيث كان عدد الذكور 133 (88.7%) وعدد الإناث 17 (11.3%).

خلصت الدراسة الي ان النتائج الموجبة في الذكور كانت 20 شخص (13.3%) وعند الإناث 3 (2%) أوضحت الدراسة ان (70%) كانت موجبة لل*B.abortus* وكانت 9 (30%) من العينات موجبة

لل*B.meliiensis* . بينما كان عدد سبعة من عينات المتبرعين موجبة للبروسيلابورتس والبروسيلاملتينسس معا كلهم من الذكور .

من النتائج أعلاه خلصت الدراسة ان مدي انتشار الحمي المالطية بحسب النوع, لدي الذكور مثلت *B.abortus* عدد 20 (66.7%) و *B.meliiensis* مثلت عدد 7 (30%) ولدي الإناث مثلت *B.abortus* عدد 1 (3.3%) ونسبة *B.meliiensis* عدد 2 (6.7%) .

Table of Contents

Title	Page No.
الإية	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgement	III
Abstract	IV
Arabic abstract	V
Table of contents	VI
List of Tables	IX
List of figures	X
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Rationale	3
1.3 Objectives	4
1.3.1 Main objective	4
1.3.2 Specific objectives	4
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1. History	5
2.1.1. Human brucellosis in Sudan	5
2.1.1.2 The disease in humans	6
2.2 Morphology	9
2.3 Classification	10
2.3.1. <i>B. melitensis</i>	11
2.3.2. <i>Brucella abortus</i>	11
2.3.3. <i>Brucella suis</i>	12
2.3.4. <i>Brucella ovis</i>	13
2.3.5. <i>Brucella neotomae</i>	13
2.3.6. <i>Brucella canis</i>	13
2.3.7. <i>Brucella mans</i>	14
2.3.7.1 Clinical manifestations	14
2.3.7.2 Osteoarticular complications	15

2.4	Gastrointestinal complications	16
2.4.1	Hepatobiliary complications	16
2.4.2	Respiratory tract complications	17
2.4.3	Genitourinary complications	17
2.4.4	Pregnancy and breastfeeding	18
2.4.5	Cardiovascular complications	18
2.4.6	Neurological complications	19
2.4.7	Cutaneous complications	20
2.4.8	Ophthalmic complications	20
2.4.9	Chronic brucellosis	20
2.4.10	Childhood brucellosis	22
2.5.	Cultural characteristics	23
2.6.	Metabolism and biochemical properties	24
2.7.	Antigenic structure	26
2.8.	Susceptibility to physical and chemical agents	28
2.9.	Susceptibility to antimicrobial agents	29
2.10.	Growth requirements	30
2.11.	Epidemiology	31
2.11.1	Epidemiology of brucellosis in humans:	31
2.11.1.1	Reservoirs of infection:	31
2.12.	Transmission	33
2.13.	Pathogenesis	35
2.13.1.	Animal host	36
2.13.2.	Human host	37
2.14.	Diagnosis of brucellosis:	37
2.14.1.	Human brucellosis	37
2.14.1.1.	Isolation of brucella	38
2.14.1.2.	Serological tests	38
2.15.	Treatment of brucellosis	39
2.16.	Treatment of uncomplicated brucellosis in adults and children eight years of age and older:	40
2.16.1	Tetracyclines	40
2.16.2	Aminoglycosides	41

CHAPTER THREE MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1. Study area and duration	43
3.2. Study population and sample size	43
3.3. Ethical consideration	43
3.4. Specimens Collection	43
3.5. Laboratory Methods	43
3.5.1. Rose Bengal Plate Test	44
3.5.1.1. Principle	44
3.5.1.2. Procedure	44
3.5.2. Standard Agglutination Test (SAT)	44
3.5.2.1. Principle	44
3.5.2.2. Procedure	45
3.6. Quality control	45
3.7. Data analysis	45
CHAPTER FOUR RESULTS	
Results	46
CHAPTER FIVE DISCUSSION CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION	
5.1 Discussion	52
5.2 Conclusion	54
5.3 Recommendations	55
References	56
Appendices	

List of Tables

Title	Page No.
Table 2-1: Oxidative metabolism of species of <i>Brucella</i>	26
Table(1): The percentage of positive sample in male and female among the sex and total samples	47
Table(2): The percentage of <i>Brucella</i> species according to occupation of donors .	47
Table(3): The percentage of <i>Brucella</i> species among total brucella isolates	47
Table(4): The percentage of <i>Brucella</i> species among male and female	47
Table (5) Titration Results for Brucellosis among blood donors	48

List of Figures

Figure	Page No.
Figure 1: The percentage of <i>Brucella</i> species among total samples	49
Figure 2: The percentage of <i>Brucella</i> species among the percentage of total <i>Brucella</i> species	50
Figure 3: The percentage of positive sample in male and female among the percentage of total positive samples	51